CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

MONDAY.....MAY 5.

The Old Continentals.

The following lines of Longfellow's cite the brief, and at most jeering before us the picture of the Age:

In days of old, when men were bold,
And stalwart in the fray,
Their swords were their chief delight
To smite and slay.
This was the law they loved and held
Before the law of God was spoken,
And still it is the law that rules
Unbroken.

Then with cries in the front of all,
And with jeers in the rear,
Comes the Age that calls
The men bold of old
Its pioneer.
And the Spirit that leads and guides
The feet of the blind
Is the Spirit of Evil, leading
Mankind.

Down the dark bottomless abyss
Headlong it rushes on,
Urging the blind behind
Lest they should stop or stand
Amazed at what
Their leaders have done
Or have not done.

Then the cry of the Age is Progress
Forward! forward!
And the reluctant millions
Are driven forward
Through the breaches made
By the battering-rams
Of Time and Fate.

Forward! forward! impelled
By the force of those
Who are behind them
Pushed onward
Through the breaches they have made
Themselves, alas!
Through the breaches made
By the battering-rams
Of Time and Fate.

Editorial Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Illinois Pro-Slavery Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1st, 1856.

The town is full of delegates—some from primary meetings, some from county conventions; but the greater number of the crowd are delegates on their own account, and of these latter probably three-fourths have come for nominations. Most of them would be content with a four years' occupancy of the Executive Mansion, with a reversion to the U. Senate. They cannot all be gratified!

This is the Year of Jubilee with the unterrified. There is to be a new deal and a pretended new distribution of places. Why should they not, innocent souls, flock hither by thousands, with as much confidence as if the "Central Clique" had not the matter finally and definitely arranged—every place filled? Why should not those who have exploited into a support of the Nebraska Iniquity by promise of office, be on hand to put in their claims—to exhibit their gaping wounds and loathesome sores? Overtenderness, or whose shoulders the thing rested most heavily, thought the emancipation of the State Senate, was promised and was disappointed. He is dead now, poor fellow; but his example should not be forgotten. Before the Convention is over the disappointed aspirants who have sold their consciences and manhood, will be ready to build a monument to his memory. The inscription ought to be—

"DIED OF THE INGRATITUDE OF DOUGLAS."

There was a pleasant little prelude this morning in the Fifth District Congressional Convention, held in the Supreme Court Room. John L. McConnell, of Jacksonville, and Polygamy Harris, of Petersburg, were the candidates, each backed by warm friends. The Convention was called so as to anticipate the State Convention, and for this reason: Murray McConnell, the fusion candidate, is or was up to 8 o'clock this evening, a candidate for Governor. His chances, I am glad to say, were not very flattering, and Harris feared that overshadowing the old man might strave the chains of his son. Hence the haste. Harris is backed by the Springfield clique, and they helped the movement that has slaughtered, at one and the same time, both the "city and the old block." Mac the young or son the gaze and withdrew, leaving Polygamy to walk over the course. It will not be long ere he is pleasantly of the opposition in November next.

Organized yesterday by electing Thomas Moore, the "Mayor of the Irish, to the Chair. Soon after the organization it was evident that there was trouble in the wind. An attempt made to adopt a Platform before the nomination, was defeated by a decided vote—no idea of nominating the candidate by a declaration of principles other than the "usual stump speech in the belly of the bill," was entertained by the fuglemen who had the engineering of the machine. Of course their principles are to be adapted to their candidates; and as a tailor fits a garment, so are they to be clad with what the Convention will surely decide to be Pro-Slavery vestments.

Gov. John Moore, who has all the while persisted that he was not, and would not be a candidate for Governor, was trotted out as a cousin of a few warm friends, last evening, and it was thought, up to the hour of balloting, that he would be the man. His timon and ability were unquestioned; but the fact that he happens to be of foreign birth, must have frightened away support. Since the affiliation of the Know-Nothings and the Slave Democracy in the vain attempt to elect Alton, care has been exercised in all Pro-Slavery gatherings that *Sam* is not too seriously offended; and as the Pro-Slavery party in Illinois expect the votes for their candidate for Governor, of all the Know-Nothings of the Fillmore stripe—and there are many such in the Southern part of the State,—Moore was left in the vocative after three ballotings, and W. A. Richardson, the First Lieutenant of Little Dug, was declared to be the nominee of the party. The putting of Moore on the track excited much feeling among the friends of the other candidates, and it was openly charged in Convention that he and his supporters were acting in bad faith. But their complaints were of no avail. He was rigorously pressed, and it is thought, but for the four to which I have alluded, that he would have won the field. With him were slaughtered about a score of lesser men, many of whom were holding back for a crisis in which their names could have been made to figure with promised advantage. Murray McConnell went early in the fight, and John Dement followed after—Don Morrison, Sam Holmes and a dozen of others did not appear in the lists at all.

Col. W. J. Hamilton, of Chicago, was nominated on the first ballot for Lieut. Governor, and was afterwards confirmed by acclamation. W. M. Jackson of McHenry, Gen. Wilcox of Kane, Kuykendall of Johnson, Cyllis of Jersey, and Sexton of Gallatin—the Mettle Bottom orator, who once made the speech wherein the "British bankers and brokers of Wall street, London," figured so largely,—were named against him; but it was all fixed, surely beforehand, and opposition was useless. It was premeditated that the Colonel should be the man. His speech thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, was decidedly the most amusing part of the proceedings. He shaked away at everybody and everything except the nine hundred Democrats who voted for John H. Turner in the Chicago District in 1854. He forgot that colone on his right sat Mayo, the Anti-Nebraska candidate, at that time, of the *Democrat and Free*, and that he was writhing under the blows that the Colonel was dealing at his head. But as the matter and manner of the Colonel's oratory are so well known in Chicago, a report of his speech, further than to say that he spoke of Ex Honor the Mayor, Stephen A. Douglas, the "mob," and the recent Irish election, would be a work of supererogation. The Colonel finished when he got through, and sat down when he took his seat, and that's all that need be said unless it be observed that he demonstrated that rotatorial abilities of high order are not necessary to a nomination for Lieut. Governor of Illinois.

The Governor and Lieut. Governor being decided upon, the rest of the work was easy. Guy Moore was again nominated for Treasurer, W. H. Snyder, of St. Clair, for Secretary of State, and Samuel Casey of Franklin, for Auditor—all men who are capable of filling the places for which they are nominated, and all, we believe, strong men at home. The resolutions were hashed and dried in Polygamy Harris' pocket, have not yet been presented. It is said they are are a recent estrange at Washington, and that he has been specially deputed to put them through. The Convention is now taking a recess; it will meet in an hour, when the work for business will commence.

The ticket is made up. It is a strong one, not as strong as it looked by John Moore, but it undoubtedly represents Democracy in its true character, and a respectable character. I believe it may be beaten. But those who imagine that the fight on our side is to be an easy one, are mistaken. No matter what motive has brought about that result, it is true that Douglas commands the Pro-Slavery party of this State, that its members are alert and active, fanned with success and confident of victory. They will make a desperate struggle, and they will begin it to-morrow. It will not do to say that they are young and cannot succeed. Wrong has triumphed before and may triumph again. It must be met with the weapons that the right was wield. It must be conquered by the force of numbers impelled to action by the vital necessity of the cause. It is meet that the friends of freedom in Illinois bestir themselves—that they ask all minor differences—that they impress all mere personal aspirations, and that they go into the contest which approaches with determination to win. The men under whom we are to fight must be wisely selected—not with reference to their antecedents except so far as to avoid what is conspicuously—but with reference to their position upon the main question upon which the battle is to turn. Give us men who are right and true—men to whom the principle of human freedom is a living impulse, and a victory, when we go before the people of Illinois, is as certain as that God is just!

Editorial Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Illinois Pro-Slavery Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 2d, 1856.

How refreshing to these days when we are solemnly warned by South Carolina and all the yelp when she bows, that the Union is in danger, now for the ninety and ninth time, how refreshing it is to be assured by the patriots here assembled that the country's safe. We breathe freer and deeper. Turbulent and dangerous men like Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull and the Black Republicans in general, are to be put down. The threat of that good Mr. Douglas who has recently displayed his lamb-like, nay, almost angelic qualities in his controversy with Lane,—his threat, "*We intend to subdue you, Sir!*" is to be actualized here in Illinois, and your boisterous, roystering, blood-thirsty friends of Freedom are to be overcome! Incredible! Hints like the Chicago *Tribune*, whose province it is to preach the old Democracy of Jefferson and Madison, and to content against the centralization of power in the hands of the Great Oligarchy whose support is Slavery, are to be suppressed, and those more Christian and hence more truly Democratic journals—the Chicago *Times*, the Charleston *Mercury*, and the *Squatter Sovereign*, are to become the text books for the political guidance of the people. Those preachers—the famous three thousand—who forsook for a moment the somewhat dry technicalities of a somewhat anglicic theology, and dared as men and citizens who have a country in love and admire, to memorialize Congress upon the matter of Slavery in the Territories—the same incendiary set of wolves in sheeps clothing that Mr. Douglas rebuked in that plain tone and temper, of which he is a master—are to be taught that Politics and Religion in these latter days have no connection, and that they must hereafter confine themselves to the discussion of controverted theologies! Alone—to be the chaplains of the pleasing of Popular Sovereignty, Perseverance of the Saints, and Election;—the latter in a strictly theological sense—the Mr. Douglas will issue his Bull, in the words of Queen Elizabeth to the Bishop Ken, "I'll manbrook you, by God!"

These dangerous fellows too, from New England who go out to Kansas to establish those nurseries of the sickly sentimentality of the country which displays itself in Anti-Slavery manifestations—we mean Free Schools that the Schools Bogey denounces as dangerous to Democracy, and that Gov. Wise knows that Accomac had none of—who go out there to build churches in which those pestilent fellows, the New England preachers, can rant and rave about human rights, and their concurrence with the Revelations of the Almighty—who go out there to subdue nature, and found a State of of which Massachusetts, with her thousand forms of industry, her wise public policy and free career.

Pierce, Douglas, Atchison, Stringfellow and the Black Democracy still persist no such heresies of the rights of the Christian Nigger Driver and Woman Whipperer of the Missouri Border. That old revolutionary spirit of Massachusetts that resisted at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and that is resisting now at Lawrence—that once set the world an example of heroic patience, and of love of country surpassed only by a love of God, and that will, if trampled upon too rudely, set the world in a blaze again by the re-baptism in blood of the forgotten principles of '76—is to be put down, and the broadcast rule of Border Ruffianism, with its beautiful code, embellished by the genius of a modern Draco, is to be law instead.

Such, I gather from the speeches at the State House last evening, is to be the programme of the Pro-Slavery party of Illinois. You will find that the resolutions, carefully worded for the concealment of the truth and the deception of the public, will not shadow forth what the speeches have revealed. But the speeches are a commentary upon the text, which I hope may be repeated in the hearing of every elector in the State. So condensing the substance of the many harangues, it is needless for me to particularize or to point out the special atrocities of this speaker or that. I have attended Democratic Conventions in Illinois before, and at a time when servility of the party to the demands of the South was its crying evil; but never have I seen such servility as in this gathering. Whenever the Slavery Question has been mooted, there have not, until now, been wanting a few men who dared to speak, if only in a subdued tone, for the rights that Freedom has. But last evening, if there was a man in all that assembly—and it was crowded—who felt that the load of degradation was heavier than the party ought to bear; he was silent. Not a tongue wagged except in laudation of the Slave Power.

It would be unjust to one of the speakers to pass him by. Don. Morrison, of St. Clair, though not a member of the Convention, wrung himself in for a harangue. For unblushing impudence it could not be excelled. In that way it was a model. Don was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Senate in 1854. He ran up on the same ticket with Senator Trumbull, who was then a candidate for Congress, and of course he ran as an Anti-Nebraska man. Hardly twenty days had worn warm in his professions of hostility to Slavery Extension—so man warmer. On the faith of those professions he was chosen. No sooner had he taken his seat than he spotted and went over to the enemy. During the balance of his term he and that man Osgood, of Will as miserable a dough-face of the "Sic Forchis Feeble" order as there is in Illinois, were stumbling blocks in the way of the true men who represented their constituencies in good faith. Don is now a shining light in the Pro-Slavery camp—a patent Democrat of the newest fashion. It was meet that he should be the mouthpiece by which Trumbull was read formally out of the party of which he was, until the party abandoned its Jeffersonian land-marks, a conspicuous ornament. His sanctimony upon the Senator were remarkable only for their malignity. This impudence, coming from one who has been all his life a political gambler—everything by turns and nothing long—who is yet dripping with the bitter waters in which he was baptized into the Pro-Slavery party—is quite stunning. But Don has special excellence in that line.

Murray McConnell, who had just been slaughtered without mercy, had his revenge. He made the Convention listen to one of his speeches. That was a refinement of cruelty that nobody but McConnell could have devised. He did not abuse those who had just shovelled him with spades. No, that would have been too kind a thing. He praised them—spattered them all over—showered on them. Until he left the consideration of himself, his services and his claims, and came to the Abolitionists, Black Republicans and Negro Worshippers, he was quite a Democrat and had veritable fears that some of the bombshell cast into McConnellism, and there he wallowed for an hour or more, all the while smilingly intent upon his revenge. In rain the members of the Convention chuckled inwardly, in vain they stamped on chinese him by continuous applause, in vain their getting up and by and and walking away—he had them fight and spoke on. The few Anti-Nebraska men in the Hall enjoyed it hugely; but, how they suffered. At the next Convention one of two things will happen: either Murray McConnell will get all he asks for, or he will be denied permission to speak. Another such infliction would disorganize the party.

This morning upon the assembling of the Convention, the Platform was adopted. I am unable to get a copy; but it is the usual affair. Pro-Slavery document ever mentioned by any body of men in this State since the year 1836, when the introduction of slavery labor was widely advocated by many men now strong in the affections of the Nebraska party. Its main feature is the flat denial of any power in Congress over the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and, by implication, the assertion of the South Carolina dogma, "Slavery may rightfully go whatever the American flag flows." But as we shall have the speeches downcast in an authentic form, I forbear comment.

The reports of Committees, the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, St. Marmaze of Tazewell, (no relative to the St. Matthew we read of,)—and the passing of a case-in-Chancery of the Bond—completed the work that the delegates were brought down there to do; and they adjourned, evidently inspired with the hope of a "glorious victory." Alas, Alas, though, that their confidence was all real. Some of the speakers of the gallant Colonel Roman, was used, it produced a shudder of fear and a premonition of defeat. Greatly to the disgust of the more ignorant, and hence more credulous of the crowd, a delegate from Quincy, early in the first day held it up a moment over their heads, and declared that if the Colonel were brought out as their opponent, they would have work to do, and perhaps a defeat to have. Indisputed fact, he was very properly snubbed, and during the whole of the session behaved better therefor.

During the closing session a resolution was introduced unadmirably John Wentworth and expelling him from among the Democracy. The Convention refused to consider it upon the ground that such action was attaching undue importance to that gentleman—that he was long ago expelled by his own act, and that under no circumstances could he be "recognized" as a member of the party—over all of which, Mr. Wentworth will feel very bad.

How are the mighty fallen! At the last Convention and in fact for the last few years, Isaac Cook, the friend of Douglas, has been a pattern Democrat—the best tool of the Pro-Slavery party of Illinois. At Springfield, the times have so changed, Cook was worse than nobody—his friendship was a positive damage. A poor relation at a feast, or a ragged mourner at a fashionable funeral, could not have played a more meager part. He wanted to go to Cincinnati as Elector; but the Committee said No. He begged, but the Committee were deaf or would not hear. He wanted the place as an endowment, but he came home as he went, Isaac Cook, F. M., Chicago, and nothing more. The sprouts that he planted and tended with care have withered, the young trees, and Isaac is loved shadowed. The Convention has settled his hash. He will be removed from the Post Office. "Put not thy faith in princes!"

On the whole, the Convention was large in numbers, respectable in material, and harmonious in purpose. It is useless to disguise the facts, and we even a disposition so to do. It has made its mark upon the history of the State—not through its candidates, but from its assumption of principles. It has inaugurated a new political faith in Illinois. It turned its back upon the landmarks of the party after which it chooses its name, and following the lead of Douglas, has struck out—gallantly, we admit, and with all colors flying—into paths which, if steadily pursued, must lead directly to the abolition of the liberties of the nation. It has endorsed a despotism not less odious than the Czarism of Russia—the despotism of the majority over the minority. It has given its solemn affirmation to the doctrine that, by force, they rightfully make one man a slave. It says there is and ought to be no law to prevent. Will the people sanction the creed?

Chicago Paper Depot,
No. 49 STATE STREET.
BUTLER & HUNT HAVE NOW ON HAND ... PAPER ... Chicago, Ill., April 14.

Marine Insurance.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID AT MY OFFICE. Chicago, April 23, 1856.

Notice of Removal.
WALTER AYKIN, LATE COWPER & CO., ... Chicago, April 23, 1856.

HUNT & GILES,
Formerly G. S. Gale & Co.)
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... SULLIVAN DORR, Treasurer.

THE HAT HOUSE OF CHICAGO.
Agts To City and Country Merchants, on advantageous terms ... WHOLESALE ONLY. 100 South Water st., Sign of the Golden Hat, Chicago.

M. H. GRIFFINGS,
EXCELSIOR
Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods Store.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE ... Chicago, Ill., April 14.

Insurance.
GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
THIS COMPANY IS NOW FULLY ORGANIZED ... Chicago, April 14, 1856.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS
TAKEN BY THE
CHICAGO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 53 CLARK STREET.
CHICAGO CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, 53, CLARK STREET.
CAPITAL.....$150,000.
EDMUND CASTLEMAN, President. HENRY RANDS, Sec'y
A. M. GILBERT, General Agent and Treasurer.
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$10,000,000.
Fire on Dwellings and Stores and Removal Risks.
Chicago, Ill., April 14.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.
by Authority of the State of Illinois.
Capital.....$200,000.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1799.
THE OLD STANDARD
NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF GREEN BAY, WIS.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED AT THE LATE SESSION
OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS.
NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Capital.....$150,000.

Illinois and Michigan Canal Towing Company
NOTICE—ON AND AFTER THE FIRST day of May next, the Company will charge Tonnage ... Chicago, April 28, 1856.

Boatmen, look to your interests!
HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS YOU CAN NOT have, without great cost. Do you can have ... Chicago, April 24, 1856.

City Express Post.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY ... PENNY POST.

To Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ... Chicago, April 24, 1856.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

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J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning ..... May 5, 1856.

Change in Springfield.

A few days ago a man of the city of intellect and unswerving principle, and of unmistakable ability as a public speaker, was advertised to lecture in Springfield, Illinois, the proceeds of the lecture to be appropriated to the free public school of certain men and women were held in slavery in the Slave States. On the evening appointed for the purpose, a mob, composed for the most part of the lowest and most brutal of the Irish population of that place, assembled outside of the house, and made the hall, on all hand by the immigration of the Polander, pick-pockets of the Capital, drove the speaker away, with threats of personal violence if he should endeavor to make himself heard. The officers urged against him that were that he is fully "almost a white man," and that he proposed to speak in behalf of the enfranchisement of his own race.

For St. Paul in Amer.

The New York Tribune of the 1st says that the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company have recently negotiated a loan, upon their 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds with capitalists in New York and in this city. The work on the road is now rapidly progressing, and the line from Chicago to Janesville will be opened for travel in June. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, which is now in operation from Janesville to Madison, will be opened in June to the Wisconsin river at Helena, where a line of steamers will run down the Wisconsin River to Prairie du Chien, and up the Mississippi River to St. Paul. Thus on the 1st July, 1856, a new route will be opened for travel from Chicago via Janesville and Madison to Minnesota and Northern Iowa, which shorter than the route now travelled. The extension of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad to the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien during the season, will greatly improve this route by reducing the amount of river travel and shortening the time between Chicago and St. Paul.

The Senate Bill.

Letters to the New York papers give a long account of Walker and his men in Nicaragua, and speak freely of his character and designs. We had supposed from previous accounts, that he had the courage and the skill to maintain his ground; but "the island," and chiefly American, too, reported the commander of the Filibusters as wanting in the essential qualities of an officer, and his troops as dissatisfied and disheartened.

The N. Y. Tribune says:

An express stand at present Walker, with nearly the whole force, is at Granada. He has left a garrison in the town, and strengthened the well-intrenched position, but men are greatly discouraged and disorganized, and desertions are frequent. Some days ago 50 Kentuckians left the Granada camp, and were supposed to have gone over to the enemy. A party of 30 more left the Granada camp on the Costa Rican, no more recruits are to be expected from California. In fact none were brought on the last Panama steamer.

On the 15th of April some 200 men arrived from New Orleans, and the Orinoko from the Gulf of Mexico, had about 100 more, of the 1st, Walker's force was at the Castillo Rapids, in Military Camp, and of being attacked by the Costa Ricans, who were said to be collecting in force the banks of the river San Juan, about 13 miles higher up. The 450 people who were in the Castillo when Walker left, had a great deal of trouble with the Indians, on the Indians, and a free passage in California, are diagonally left behind of the Capital, drove the quietly away, with threats of personal violence if he should endeavor to make himself heard. The officers urged against him that were that he is fully "almost a white man," and that he proposed to speak in behalf of the enfranchisement of his own race.

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The Pro-Slavery Convention and the Platform.

Pro-Slavery Democracy of Illinois met, organized by the Secretary of the Treasury. It every day by the same and chosen the President of Carolina political celebrity. Here is the first resolution of the late Pro-Slavery Convention at Springfield:

"Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a political compact between the sovereignty of the several sovereignties, which involves paramount authority to the extent of the powers delegated to the Federal Government, and to the States respectively or to the people. That a different doctrine is the doctrine of the consolidation of the several powers in a single government of your aspirations; and that Congress has no legitimate authority to establish, abolish or prohibit Slavery in the States or Territories."

It embodies the doctrine of the Dunkinites and Nullifiers of the South, which is that "Congress has no power over the subject of Slavery in the Territories—that it goes where over the American flag goes." Democrats in Illinois which adopted Dunkinism. In 1850, before Douglas stiffened Douglas off into the Pro-Slavery yoke, he said this language:

"I do not and cannot believe that our Constitution carries and protects Slavery, except in States; nor do I believe that the Fathers intended that it should extend this institution. I believe it was forced for the higher and nobler purpose of excluding it from the Territories, from a union of three States, and to guard, and protect and and every citizen whose lot might be cast in it, in his property and consciousness."

"I believe Congress has full power to pass such laws as they may think proper for the government of the Territories. There are considerably, no constitutional difficulties in my road."

See how his change of relations to the Democracy has affected his principles. He was a Democrat then. He is a Pro-Slavery man now. At the time he uttered these words, the senior party of the State which then approvingly. Only three years before, a State Convention of the Democracy had passed this resolution:

"Resolved, That we declare it our solemn conviction, as the Democratic party have heretofore done, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should hereafter exist in any Territory which may be acquired by or annexed to the United States, and that we oppose the vote of our delegation in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso."

Now what is the position of the Pro-Slavery party? It will say that men are not gregarious! Here is a glaring diversity of opinions—all collated from authority which calls itself Democratic. If Richardson was a Democrat in 1850, when he held that Congress had the power to regulate the matter of slavery in the Territories, is he a Democrat now, when he holds that Congress has no power over the matter at all? If that was a "Democratic" Convention which approved the Wilmot Proviso, is that a Democratic Convention which repudiates the principles of that Proviso, and stigmatizes the Democrat who voted for it as a Richardson honest in 1850, or is he dishonest now?

Report of Col. Graham,

Commerce of Chicago.

We give below an extract from the Report of Col. Graham, U. S. Topographical Engineer, presented to Congress by E. B. Washburne, Chairman of Committee of Commerce, with a bill for an appropriation for the improvement of Chicago Harbor. The extract will be read with interest, showing the rapid growth of the commerce of Chicago, which is supposed to have gone over to the enemy. In the South Pass of the Mississippi River, or the Costa Rican, no more recruits are to be expected from California. In fact none were brought on the last Panama steamer.

On the 15th of April some 200 men arrived from New Orleans, and the Orinoko from the Gulf of Mexico, had about 100 more, of the 1st, Walker's force was at the Castillo Rapids, in Military Camp, and of being attacked by the Costa Ricans, who were said to be collecting in force the banks of the river San Juan, about 13 miles higher up. The 450 people who were in the Castillo when Walker left, had a great deal of trouble with the Indians, on the Indians, and a free passage in California, are diagonally left behind of the Capital, drove the quietly away, with threats of personal violence if he should endeavor to make himself heard. The officers urged against him that were that he is fully "almost a white man," and that he proposed to speak in behalf of the enfranchisement of his own race.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Memorial to Congress for the Construction of a Railroad to the Pacific—The Crops—The Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, 1856.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME.

The people of California seem at last to have realized the fact that it is fully to expect a railroad to be built from the Atlantic States to the Pacific Ocean in time to be of any benefit to the country. Meetings have been held in the North, South and West, as to the route such a road shall take, will most likely retard for a long period the commencement of the work which can expect aid from the Central Government. In short, our people have well considered all the probabilities of a railroad, and, after a verdict of "unanimous" against it, have sensibly turned their attention to the next best thing, and that is, a good, well-protected wagon road across the Plains.

Public meetings have been held in San Francisco and other cities the past fortnight, to consider the subject, and to urge Congress to construct such a road from the Missouri to the California border, and for the establishment of military posts along the line for its protection. The memorial is exceedingly well drawn, clear and concise in its terms, and gives such cogent reasons for the immediate construction of the road, that they must necessarily address themselves strongly to the favorable consideration of the present Congress.

THE CROPS.

In anticipation of the failure of our grain crops, a speculation was commenced in flour, and Hasbell said Galloway commenced $15. But with a few days more rain, we shall have an ample supply of breadstuffs, and speculators will get left. The quantity consumed about 365,000 barrels of flour a year. And it is confidently expected the product will at least equal the consumption. Potatoes have greatly fallen from six to three cents, in quantities, under the reviving influences of April showers. Green peas, and large, luscious sweet strawberries are plenty in our markets; and very soon we shall have abundance of grapes from the Santa Clara valley and Los Angeles. All sorts of weather seem to cold as well as tropical climates have been planted over the State, and in two or three years, as a fruit country, California will not be excelled in the world.

THE CHINESE.

Our Legislature has passed an act reducing the monthly tax on Chinese subjects from $6 to $4, which is a very sensible move. But the same body are trying to get a bill through, taxing the captain or owner of any ship bringing Chinamen to California $50 a head, to be increased, after one year, to $100 which is a very foolish move.

The Chinese in San Francisco are now in the midst of a ten days' festival. They have fitted up in a gorgeous manner the rooms in the Chinese Assembly with splendid furniture, rich curtains, fixtures, and the curious paraphernalia necessary, which was all imported from China for the occasion. Tables are spread in the principal room with all sorts of delicacies, of both Chinese and domestic products; and on one of the tables is a ram and a hog roasted whole, while on a sideboard is another porker ready carved for the guests. Joss sticks are lighted at altar, lighted with red wax candles, has a Chinese god set up, and numbers of priests are burning incense and chanting about it. Outside barbarians are invited to attend. I shall look in again to-morrow to see what it is all about. I presume, however, it has something to do with the ceremonies of the day before yesterday, which was in honor of the dead—Large numbers of Chinese, dressed men and women, dressed in their gayest costumes of purple, blue and green silk robes, repaired on that day to the Lone Mountain and Yerba Buena cemeteries, carrying with them a feast, consisting of roast fowls, mucking pigs, cakes, and various Chinese fixings, which we have no name for. While a portion were busily engaged in paying the good things, the friends and relatives of the departed were fanning their graves and burning incense and paper, which is supposed to be the money current in the spirit world, and the dress of the gods. Long lines of carriages, filled with the children of the "Flowery Land," lined the cemeteries all the day, and in the evening they returned to hold a festival, which was kept up till daylight.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Gen. Foote, of the "Anti-Know Nothing" Caucus, has formally withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Senatorship. The Know Nothing organs are beginning to look out for a new candidate, as they aver that an unobjectionable man might be chosen in a week's time but for him. There is evidently a strong feeling against Gen. Lane, but the Giant—now with great propriety denominated Sam—is an exceedingly light phase. The time is most unfortunate upon the eve of a Presidential election, for there are a good many people in the world so blinded by prejudice as to look upon the man who hollos "don't fight," with feeling very nearly akin to contempt; and there area few so possessed with an incurable hallucination that they would feel great reluctance to vote for a man they despise. We do not, of course, mean to be understood to accuse the conductors of the Democratic party of the sin of refusing their support to a party nominee, merely because he happens to be luminous. But would be an act of folly for them to do, if the Democrats of the Union will ever be guilty. It is not their vocation. They cannot afford to make sacrifices of that character. Prudence and Self-Interest dictate what they would never been from propriety, and by its suggestions the prospects of the valiant and of the Democrat are bright.

There is one well known fact which settles Mr. Lane's chances. Whole transaction instead many bolden himself, and been represented by his admirers as the Cry of Gallia. That he was supposed to be ready at all times and places, personally to respond to whomsoever considered himself aggrieved by his speeches, and that he is the only thing that can be urged in extenuation of the gross and offensive thank-gentlemen which he has uttered. Nearly all his speeches have abounded. In such a man, vanities, wilfulness, sophistry, or special pleading, to avoid the personal consequence of his marks obviously offensive, is politroonery. If Col. Lane is of conscience enough to be the subject of attack—if he is of sufficient importance to be made, directly or indirectly by Mr. Douglas a party to a literary tilt through the newspapers, it is a place of very suspicious affectation that raises objections to a hostile meeting, growing out of his condition. It is an old and fair rule, that he who is free with his tongue should be ready with his weapon. The man with a foul mouth should never be too scrupulous in the choice of the weapons of defence. He is will come to be suspected of that weakness of the stomach which too frequently accompanies the other complaint, and thus suffer a big reputation.

Among gentlemen, Mr. Douglas had, for some time been suspected of a full average share of the spirit and the safety of his person. The rigor with which, on several occasions he has insulted individuals known to be non-combatant from principle, has not added to his value as of that peculiar character which flows from a large admixture of discretion. It has been found to be too expensive a thing to be constantly on the fire for his employment, and to exalt it superadmirable when there was little necessity for its exercise.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

FORTY STORES AND DWELLINGS DESTROYED.

Six Firemen Killed—Six Mortally Stabbed.

Estimated Loss Here than $1,000,000.

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger, May 1.]

Last night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the northern end of the large range of buildings on the Delaware side of Market, between Front and Second streets, and in a short time the whole range was in flames. The wind was blowing freely from the N. W. and at the time the flames were seen carried through with fearful rapidity to the other extremity of the store, on Commerce street. The large structure was speedily enveloped in flames which were carried by the force of the wind against the buildings adjoining, and they were soon in a light blaze.

To add to the disastrous effects of the fire, the burning rags and paper were vomited forth from the windows and carried on the wind to a south-westerly direction, where they fell in a fiery shower. The firemen were soon in service, but it was speedily manifest that all the buildings west of the paper store to Sixth street, and south to Market street, must be involved in destruction. The State House bell was sounded early struck for a general alarm, and its constant strokes brought to the ground the entire Department of the city.

The fire continued to spread unrelieved. The buildings on both sides of North street, and upon both sides of Commerce street, were soon in a light blaze. The flames then began to extended back to the last named street, and the flames were soon pouring out of the windows on to that street and threatening to extend to Chestnut street. By 2 o'clock the western end of the block bounded by Market, North and Sixth streets was ablaze, and the wind had carried the burning flakes into the block immediately west of the main body of the conflagration. Both of the streets side of Sixth street, a large school house belonging to the Society of Friends, a carpenter shop and several small dwellings were in flames and burning very furiously.

The roofs of two large stores on the lower side of Market street, below Sixth, took fire, and the roofs of two buildings on the west side of Sixth street, below Market, were in flames by 3½ o'clock.

The scene was now most frightful—the flames shot up high into the air, illuminating the entire city, and threatening to destroy entire blocks on the windward. Commerce and North streets were in flames, and fires were raging on both sides of Market and Sixth streets. The wind, which was increasing in strength, was carrying a fiery shower to a great distance; all around the scene of devastation, persons were hurrying away their families and their goods to places of safety. The firemen, bewildered and distracted at the insufficiency of the means at their command, in consequence with the vastness of the field of exertion before them, struggled manfully with the destroying element, and under the judicious command of their officers, did the best they could.

The fire continued to spread until after daylight, and when the sun rose a sickening scene of destruction was exhibited. Every building on the north side of Market street, from the vicinity of Front to Commerce, and south to Commerce streets were in ruins, while ugly gaps were made in the blocks south and west of the buildings described. Some forty buildings were destroyed, many of them stores of great value.

FIREMAN KILLED.—Mr. John R. Groff, a member of the Perseverance Hose Company, residing at No. 69 Race street, while engaged at the fire, was crushed by falling walls and instantly killed. His body was recovered, and the Coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon. Mr. Groff was a returned volunteer, and had served in the Mexican war. He was not married.

MAN STABBED.—During the progress of the fire a row occurred in Sixth, above Market, between a number of the adherents of two of the competing fire companies, a young man named James Barclay, a member of the Franklin Hose Company, was stabbed in the right breast, from which he died in a day, and he crawled to the Hospital, and it is supposed that there is no hope of his recovery.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

The Jones Shooting Case.

ST. LOUIS, May 3d.

The *Republican's* Westport correspondent has received a letter from Dr. McKee, Sheriff Jones' physician, dated the 26th, in which he says that Jones is improving favorably, and high hopes are entertained of his recovery; also that Col. Sumner arrived at Lawrence the day before with his troops, and was received by the people of the place, and by the Lieutenant's tent. Robinson and Reeder charged the act on the Pro-Slavery party; Sumner said it was untrue, and if the Governor would leave the thing to him, he would very quickly settle it.

A correspondent of the *Republican* states that Jones was removed from Lawrence to Franklin on the 24th, accompanied by Stringfellow and Whitfield, who say they dare not remain in Lawrence. Stringfellow went before the committee and demanded as a citizen of Kansas, right to appear himself or by counsel introduce testimony, and examine witnesses.

Howard, the Chairman, refused the demand on the ground that the object of their coming would thereby be defeated, as the search would be not investigation on their part, but an inquisition by everybody.

Sam Jones, County Sheriff of Douglas County, is having write made out for the arrest of one hundred citizens of Lawrence, charged with commission of crime under Territorial laws.

A standing army will be stationed at Lawrence until all arrests are made and the prisoners are conveyed to Lecompton.

At a meeting at Lawrence on the 24th ult. speeches were made by Reed, Robinson and other speakers, denouncing the outrage on Jones. Robinson offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the assassin of Jones.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Mr. Hale alluded to what he said were grossly personal attacks on him in Mr. Clay's recent speech, remarking that he had but one word to submit in reply, that it will take something bedide malignity to redeem intellectually from contempt.

Mr. Clay replied that he felt greatly excited—I defy the Senator's malice as much as I condemn his baseness! No man shall assail my rights or of my constituents, and shirk his responsibility by skulking behind the plea of noncombatancy. Mr. Clay concluded by remarking that he had nothing more to say that the Senator, having twice declined his acquaintance, and he asked pardon of the Senate for consuming so much time about a Senator who cold the carpet which he treads upon.

Mr. Hale replied that he never sought an introduction to Mr. Clay but once, and that was on professional business for the benefit of a citizen of Alabama.

Mr. Clay replied that he did not think his reputation would suffer any comparison with one who had repeatedly eaten his words. He would have a more palatable meal than the Senator from Alabama, if he should undertake his. Laughter.

Adjourned till Monday.

Sailing of the Arago.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.

The steamship *Arago* sailed at noon for Southampton and Havre, with 257 passengers and $74,700 in specie.

Excitement at Headquarters.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.

Considerable excitement is manifested here with regard to Col. Walker's affairs, and active measures are being made by his friends to send him aid.

Parker H. French is here.

Pierce will not Withdraw.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

An alleged well-founded rumor in the Council this morning, to the effect that President Pierce intended to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Cincinnati nomination, is entirely destitute of foundation.

Indiana Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, May 3.

The convention assembled at Indianapolis yesterday, Col. H. S. Lane presiding.

Judge Morton was nominated for Governor, and Conrad Baker for Lieut. Governor, by acclamation.

Speeches were made by Col. Lane, of Kansas, Lieut. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, and Judge Norton, of Indiana.

Electors were nominated to the Philadelphia Convention, and the following delegates at large:

Graves, Dunn, Wright, Lane, Nelson and Bare. Resolutions were adopted without dissent, sympathizing with the people of Kansas, condemning the President for permitting those outrages, opposing the introduction of any more Slave States, urging resistance by a proper means to the formation of new Slave States, and asserting the sentiment of Kansas as a free State, contending that the right of suffrage should accompany not precede naturalization, and advocating the adoption of a constitutional law to suppress intemperance. The Convention was very fully attended.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

$2.000 TO LOAN, ON GOOD SECURITY, in sums to suit. Good paper wanted. Apply at Lake and Clark streets.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of Chicago, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, of the state of Illinois, approved February 16, 1855, and an act approved February 14, 1856, entitled "An act to incorporate the Chicago Insurance Company," and approved February 14, 1856.

1. The name of the Company is "The Republic Insurance Company." 2. The place of its business is Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. 3. The time when the said Company commenced business, is 1st day of March, 1856.

4. The amount of said Capital has been paid up in full.

5. The assets are as follows:

1st.—Cash on hand	$[illegible]
2d.—Cash on deposit in the hands of other Banks	[illegible]
3d.—The amount of Bonds owned by the Company, viz: Bonds of the State of Illinois, issued to Rail Road Companies, to the amount of $[illegible]	$4,750 00
4th.—There are to date secured to the Company by Mortgages	[illegible]
5th.—Amount due for premiums on Policies in force	$97,87
6th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
7th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
8th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
9th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
10th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
11th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
12th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
13th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
14th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
15th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
16th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
17th.—Amount of premiums received on policies issued, to January 1st, 1856, and which have been paid into the Company, and deposited, instead in balance in Bank	$[illegible]
18th.—There are no debts owing to the Company	
19th.—There are no other assets in the possession of the Company, viz:	
Total	$[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas, April 30, A. D. 1856.

I, R. K. KIMBALL, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, do hereby certify that the following named persons, viz: William Harmon, Joseph Hogan, and Hannah Maria Hogan, his wife, Rodney Frisbie, and Mary Frisbie, his wife, John Sherwood and Thomas Sherwood, his wife, William Harmon, jun., Martin Harmon, Charles Harmon, John Maddin, Jane Ebbert, Sarah Ann Ebbert, Peter S. Ebbert, William Harmon Ebbert and Edward Ebbert, are the heirs at law of William Harmon, late of Chicago, deceased.

A FIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE OF William Harmon, Martin Harmon, William Harmon, John Sandwich and Phebe Sandwich, his wife, John Ebbert, Maddin Jane Ebbert, Sarah Ann Ebbert, John Ebbert, Maddin Jane Ebbert, Sarah Ann Ebbert, Peter S. Ebbert, William Harmon Ebbert and Edward Ebbert, are not residents of the State of Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas, July Term, 1856.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal vs. William Harmon, Joseph Hogan, and Hannah Maria Hogan, his wife, Rodney Frisbie, and Mary Frisbie, his wife, John Sherwood and Thomas Sherwood, his wife, William Harmon, jun., Martin Harmon, Charles Harmon, John Maddin, Jane Ebbert, Sarah Ann Ebbert, Peter S. Ebbert, William Harmon Ebbert and Edward Ebbert.

THE ILLUMINATED NEW YORK MONTHLY, The Greatest Novelty of the Age.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On presenting the contents of the New York Illuminated Monthly to our readers, a few words relative to its nature and its claims to public favor, the distinguishing feature of this publication—features as novel as they are striking—is the introduction of illustrations of the highest order of merit, in the styles of many thousand dollars, and which, in the ordinary course of publication, would be beyond the reach of any publication at a dollar. The illustrations, including all their freshness, vigor, and effect, although they are produced by the best artists, and at a cost which rivals the prices of the home press, will vastly add to the value of the publication, and will be a source of pleasure and improvement to the thousands of people who, without the illustrations, would not, or at least, could not, be at all acquainted with the subjects illustrated. The illustrations are not mere ornaments, but they are intended to be, and will come to be, a source of information to the people, and will be, in fact, a kind of illustrated dictionary of the subjects illustrated. The subjects selected for the illustrations are such as will be of most interest

Book Trade.

Wanted.

Board and Boarding.

To Let or Lease.

For Sale.

General Notices.

Special Notices.

DAILY TRIBUNE

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM W. PAYNE, ... EDITOR.

Monday Morning, May 5, 1856.

WATER COMMISSIONER.—GEORGE W. DOLE will be in readiness to receive the assessment roll, in the evening session, on Tuesday, the 6th of May. may 5d

BRIDEWELL.—There are now 50 prison convicts in the City Bridewell.

THANKS to Paine of the Tremont House for late New York and Cincinnati papers in advance of the mail.

FIRE ALARM BELL.—An alarm bell is to be procured, and placed, near the Rock Island Freight Depot.

THE MEMBERS of all the Anti-Nebraska Clubs of the South Division are requested to meet at Bell's Commercial College on Monday evening.

CHANGE OF DAY.—The sale of lots at Dunleith, advertised in this paper for Tuesday, is postponed to the 15th inst. See advertisement.

MORE GRADUATES.—We learn that Judge Bell is about graduating another class from his Commercial College.

BREAKING HORSES.—Permission has been granted by the Council to Augustus Martin to establish a Public Breaking House, at the foot of Washington-st. on the Lake.

SUPERIOR INTERPRETER.—The Police Justices are directed by the Council, to hand all summonses, warrants, &c. to be served, to the City Marshal, to be distributed equally by him among the different ward Constables.

PASSENGER DECLINED.—A1 the Board of Trade meeting on Saturday morning, a member of sail vessels were chartered for corn to Buffalo at seven cents per bushel. This is a decline of three cents per bushel in a week.

BROADWAY'S COURT.—The regular May term of the Recorder's Court, Hon. Robert S. Wilson, presiding, commences its session to-day. The number of criminal cases is, we learn, unusually small. The Grand Jury will be empanelled today, and the Judge will deliver his charge to them.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—On to-day (Monday) the regular May Term of the U. S. District Court, Hon. Thomas Drummond, presiding, commences its session in this city. A jury is to be empanelled and several persons charged with having committed depredations upon the mails are to be examined.

BURGLARY.—A negro named Douglas was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for burglariously entering a dwelling house on Wells street, at 10 o'clock night before last. He was discovered by the occupant of the house, going up stairs, and they two had a fight, in which the negro bit several of his antagonist's fingers severely.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Ward Lord, a dealer of fruit at No. 10 North Clark street, was arrested on Friday, on complaint of Benton B. Price and —— Upton, for obtaining goods under false pretences. The matter arose out of a purchase of apples from the complainants, who were the keepers of a warehouse in the North Division. Lord was required to give bail in the sum of $100 to appear for trial.

ALLEGED THEFT.—On Saturday evening a young man named Jacob Frank was arrested on a charge of stealing clothing from the Boarding House of John Bent, corner of Indiana and North Clark streets. He is to be examined to-day. The claimant of the clothing asserted that the prisoner had a portion of it on his person when arrested.

CONTEMPTUOUS ASSAULT.—Sheriff Whitehead, of La Porte Co., Ind., arrested a man named Chamberlain in this city Saturday, on a charge, which he charges with counterfeiting. Some time since Chamberlain was arrested and bound over as the force, but processing bail, took a change of venue to South Bend, and forfeited his bond, which was found to be worthless.

MAY PARTY.—On next Tuesday evening the children of the North Side propose having a grand May Party, with all the usual festivities of such occasions, commencing at 7 o'clock, and ending, of course, at the whole matter is under the charge of Mr. Wilder, the popular Principal of Public School No. 4, at which school building the affair will take place. All who are invited to attend, and a rightful to attend, may rest assured that they will be amply repaid. City papers please copy.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The new room occupied by this body on Dearborn street, is found to be a very convenient one, though it is not yet fitted up as it should be. It is hoped that such regulations will be had, there, this morning, as will prevent the sports of the daily transactions which take place on 'change. Such rule-in reports must be of advantage to all members as well as to the outside commercial interests.

ARE WE DESTINED TO BE WEST?—The election for Water Commissioner is close at hand. Are Mr. Dole's friends at work? What have they done or are about to do? The office is one of the most important in the city. Every man who cares how the city's business to the amount of $200,000 a year is managed, should be at work and make sacrifices if necessary to secure the election of Mr. Dole. Let every true citizen labor to secure Mr. Dole's success!!

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Mr. P. W. F. Peck has recently sold to Rev. S. P. Gildner Wherling Privileges lot fronting on South Water street and the river, between Clark and Dearborn streets, 20 feet front by 85 feet deep, for $12,000. Also lot 10, block 36, of Sherman and Jackson streets, 66x100 feet, for $9,000. Also, to C. N. Henderson & Co. lot 22 block 6, Post Dearborn addition, between Washington and State street, on north side of Lake street, for $22,000, being at the rate of $1,000 per foot front.

ACCIDENT OF THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD.—Friday morning, as one of the morning trains for Detroit on the Michigan Central road was entering Michigan City, a man who was running on the branch of the Michigan Southern was thrown off the track on the Central train at a crossing, striking the last car, breaking it to pieces, leaving up the track and pretty much shaking up the engine of the wood train. But two passengers were in the demolished car, and they both fortunately escaped injury. The derangement of the Central track, delayed the trains for several hours.

TO THE ANTI-NEBRASKA VOTERS OF WARD CHANGE—The 5th Ward Anti-Nebraska Extension Club will hold an adjourned meeting on the West end of West Madison Hall this evening at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Members are expected to be present.

Particular attention is called to the interests of the 5th Ward. By order J. W. BOOT, Secretary.

PLAIN SPEAKERS.—A case was tried in the Circuit Court of this county, a few days ago, involving a fact which no Justice of the Peace or Attorney at Law should be presumed to be ignorant of. Chamberlain, Hoyne and Lawrence for Plaintiff, Jas. O'Donaghue, John Mason and Augustus Fairbank, for defendant. Judgment by confession on a judgment note, before a Justice of the Peace, the power of attorney stipulating "court of record." Defendant, issuing a capias, by virtue of which the complainant, Walker, was imprisoned. The jury rendered a verdict of $11 damages in favor of Walker.

HOUSE MOVING.—This is a necessary business, now that rents are so high that every inch of ground under a roof must be used for business and residence. Not a house should be torn down or destroyed in making room for the thousands of new structures. But so great is the demand for dwellings in the North, West, and other wide and planked streets, it proves very vexatious to combine drivers, drayman, and all those engaged in leaning through these thoroughfares. Would it not be well to confine this business moving to the unplanked streets? Certainly the interests of the greatest number would be considered by such a course.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Between Washington and Madison-streets, a man was thrown from a wagon and so injured that he died in a few hours after. The wagon was being driven down the Bridge, when the horses became frightened, and ran, throwing the man out. The wagon was not much injured. The name of the man we did not learn.

Commercial Affairs.

Saturday Evening, May 3, 1856.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

Prices of Produce Current Yesterday, Reported Evening, May 3d, 1856.

Flour, Grain and Provisions market generally unchanged. We give sales and market items as follows:

FREIGHTS.—Lower. One vessel was chartered at the lower ports of Chicago. The Chicago, Dubuque, Burlington and Dunkirk also goes to Buffalo at 1c.

FLOUR.—City Mills extra at about $6.50; superfine $5.50; lots of no wholesale. Country brands of best quality range from $5.00@5.50 at wholesale. Receipts of Flour 3,000 bbls. Rye Flour $4.00@4.50 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT.—A sale of a cargo of Spring was made on board at $1.37 for the Canada market; another cargo was offered at $1.38. There was of 4,000 bus spring sold at $1.35 in store, and 1,000 bus at $1.37. No change in winter wheat.

CORN.—Two cargoes more have been sold at the close: 22,000 bu store at 37; $1.00 for. In store 38c $ ₩ bu is about the rate.

OATS.—Very many boat loads in store at 28c. To ship 30c is about the rate. Quite a demand.

BARLEY.—No sales.

RYE.—Prime at 60@62c.

MESS PORK.—By the quantity $18.00@18.50 bbl. for city packed. $18@18.50 for country. Prime lards $14. Receipts 200 bbls. Lard 200 tcs. Receipts 200 tcs.

BEEF.—Quiet in tcs. and bbls; for the size in pcs or kegs.

BUTTER.—Slightly declining; common sell $10@12c. Good to much less sells at the inside. Prints of fresh 16@18c.

TALLOW.—Dull at 10@11c.

POTATOES.—By the car load in bulk 40@45c bags in lots of 25 to 50 bus, on delivered.

EGGS.—In ₩ dozen but not brisk.

POULTRY.—Live fowls 3@4c ₩ dozen; dressed 10 @ 12c. Turkeys 12@14c ₩ lb for live 14 @ 16c for dressed.

SEEDS.—Timothy $1.50@1.75; Clover $4.75@4.87.

WHISKY.—Bid even $18.50; Bbls $ gal. Wholesale $20.

CHEESE.—Country 8@10c; Western Reserve 11@12c; Hard Dry 10@11c.

SALT.—Fine $1.12@1.25 per bbl; Ground Solar, $1.50; Coarse $1; 50c for sacks of 1 bu.

SUGAR.—Cuba Muscovado grade 7½@8c; fair to prime 8½@9c; refined and other coffee grades 9@10½; crushed, powdered and granulated 10@11½c.

MOLASSES.—New crop N. O. 40@42c; prime 35c; ordinary N. Y. Syrups 30@35c. Good Syrup 40@45c.

COFFEE.—Rio 10½@12½; Ex. O. Java 8c; Mocha 12c; Maracaibo 10@12c.

FISH.—Mackerel—Bay Dated, $18.50; N. Bay, $8.75, and Layers $8.50 ₩ bbl; Kegs, $6.

RICE.—Ch. Q. 6 ₩ lb. Sale of 50 tcs at 6¼ to city trade.

WHITE FISH.—No. 1 bbl, $4.50; No. 2, $3.50; No. 3, $2.75. Trout, Salmon, No. 1, $6; No. 2, $5.75.

HOG PRODUCE.—Hams 6@7c; Green Shoulders 7c; Dry Hams 5½c; Dry salt Shoulders; Clear Sides 5½c; Clear Ribs 5½c; Mess Pork, $18.50@19.00, according to quality. Kip green 10c; Heavy Skins Dressed, 10c.

HOME FRUIT.—Green Apples, $1.50@2.00 bbl. Cranberries, Dried Apples, $1.50@1.87. Peaches, dried ₩ lb for unpeeled, 16@18c for pealed.

WOOD.—By cargo $4.50@5 for beech and maple; retails at cost for $6.50@7 for oak by cargo $4. $4.50@5 at retail; $1 added for sawing and delivering.

COAL.—Retail prices: Illinois $6.50@7; Chippewa $5.50 Diamond $6@6.50; Bituminous $5; Erie & Briar Hill $6.50 Indiana, and Lackawanna, egg, $6@6.50; Lehigh, $7.50 @8.

HAY.—Prairie is selling in Market street at $7@8 per ton; Timothy at $12@13 ₩ ton.

(The delivering are about the usual prices for Lumber, Shingles and Lath. We hear of but few cargo sales, most of those coming in being delivered on contracts made in the winter, advances being then made, and items being more favorable than can be obtained at present.)

LUMBER.—Unassorted.—Flush, 1½ inch, 1st clear, $32@35; clear, $30@32. Siding, common, $22@27; do clear, $28@30. Flooring, unassorted, $28@30; do clear, $32@35. Fencing, common, $20@22; do clear, $22@25. Fencing, 1½ inch, common, $20@22; do clear, $22@25. Fencing, 1 inch, common, $18@20; do clear, $20@22. Fencing, 1 inch, common, $18@20; do clear, $20@22.

SHINGLES.—Common cedar $2@2; cedar, warranted, $4.50@4.75.

LATH.—$2.25 to $2.50; usual $2@2.25.

New York Market—May 2.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Flour.—Market 10@25 higher, with a fair demand. Sales 5,000 bbls at $5.75@6 for common to good State; $6@6.25 for extra; $6.25@6.37½ for superfine State; $6.25@6.50 for common to good extra State; $6.50@6.75 for extra round hoop Ohio; $6.25@6.50 for superfine Ohio; $6.50@7.50 for extra Ohio; $6.50@7.50 for extra Genesee; and $6.75@7.50 for superfine Genesee. Sales 20,000 bus at 60c, for inferior western to prime Southern. Rye is dull at 60@62c for Western. Corn—Sales 30,000 bus at 60@62c for inferior western mixed at 63@65c. Oats—Firmer and dull at 40@41c for Western. Pork is dull.

Provisions.—Pork—Prime, Dressed Hogs, Sales 200 bbls at $14.50@14.62½ for prime. Beef—Sales 300 bbls at $10@11 for prime. Lard—Sales 300 bbls at 8@8½c for prime. Butter—Sales 300 bbls at 10@16c for common to prime. Cheese—Sales 300 bbls at 6@8½c for common to prime. Whiskey—Sales 300 bbls at 18½@19c for Western. Sugar—Sales 300 hds at 6@7½c for common to prime. Coffee—Sales 300 bags at 9@12c.

Receipts.

Corn, bu ..... 45,000 Whiskey, bbls 150
Oats, bu ..... 12,000 Pork, bbls 200
Molasses, hs ..... 174,000 Wool, sacks 1,000

Shipments.

Lumber, feet ..... 1,000 Hogsheads, hs 1,000
Shingles, No ..... 11,000 Bale 2,000
Pork, bbls ..... 1,000 Tobacco, hs 1,000
Ale Worth, bbs ..... 1,000 Whiskey 3,000
Lard, bbls 1,000

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Arrive—May 2.

Brig S. A. Clark, Brown, Muskegon, Sun Engineer.
Schooner Ontario, Ely, Grand Haven, 2d, Lumber, Tinker
Schooner Palmetto, Crook, Green Bay, 10m lumber, Sun
Brown, Green & Co.
Schooner S. P. Shady, McWayne, Grand Haven, 10m lumber, Sun
Schooner Sunny South, Hall, Muskegon, 12m lumber, Sun
Schooner Sunny Side, Hardy, Manistee, 12m lumber, Sun
Schooner Ontario, Ely, Grand Haven, 10m lumber, Sun
Schooner Lucinda, Hopkins, Muskegon, 12m lumber, Sun
Schooner Wm. Peck, Wright, Muskegon, 10m lumber, Sun
Schooner Ogdensburgh, Lewis, Chicago, 30m lumber, Sun

Cleared—May 2.

Brig Buffalo, Smith, Buffalo, Corn.
Brig Ontario, Ely, Grand Haven, Ballast.
Barque City of Gallipolis, Lawton, Chicago, 18,000 bu corn.
Schooner Ontario, Ely, Green Bay, Ballast.
Schooner Palmetto, Crook, Green Bay, Ballast.
Schooner Sunny South, Hall, Muskegon, Ballast.
Schooner Sunny Side, Hardy, Manistee, Ballast.
Schooner Lucinda, Hopkins, Muskegon, Ballast.
Schooner Wm. Peck, Wright, Muskegon, Ballast.
Schooner Ogdensburgh, Lewis, Chicago, Ballast.

Schooner Chicago, Moore, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Farwell, Kane, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Ontario, Ely, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Palmetto, Crook, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Sunny South, Hall, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Sunny Side, Hardy, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Lucinda, Hopkins, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Wm. Peck, Wright, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Ogdensburgh, Lewis, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Chicago, Moore, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Farwell, Kane, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Ontario, Ely, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Palmetto, Crook, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Sunny South, Hall, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Sunny Side, Hardy, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Lucinda, Hopkins, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Wm. Peck, Wright, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Ogdensburgh, Lewis, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Chicago, Moore, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schooner Farwell, Kane, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.

Amusements.

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

Sales by Auction.

Real Estate Dealers.

Real Estate for Sale.

Boarding.

Board Wanted.

Situations Wanted.

Lost and Found.

Medical.

Miscellaneous.

Banking and Exchange.

Insurance.

Dry Goods.

Clothing.

Furniture.

Carpets.

Hardware.

Stoves.

Boots and Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

Jewelry.

Watches.

Silver Ware.

Musical Instruments.

Publications.

Miscellaneous.

Legal Notices.

Great Sale of Real Estate in Chicago.

In the State of Illinois, Cook County, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1854, and to be continued until all the lots and blocks herein described are

SOLD,

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, sitting in Chancery, in the cause of Ann Eliza Ogden, against Ann Eliza Ogden, Ann Eliza Ogden, Jr., Mary Ann Ogden, Sarah Ogden, Jane Ogden, Ann